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GARRICK THEATRE-8:30-A Social Highwayman.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-Sowing the Wind. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-The Love Chase, HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Rob Roy. HOYT'S THEATRE-S:30-The Gay Parislans.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville.
LYCKUM THEATRE-S-30-The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-S-Black America. PALMER'S THEATRE-S:15-Fleur-de-Lia. PASTOR'S-Vaudeville.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1895.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A dispatch from Ambassador Eus tis announced the arrival of ex-Consul Waller's family in Paris; Mrs. Waller has decided not to attempt to see her husband. —— The French Government has decided to send more reinforcements to Madagascar; a scheme for a protector ate, which shall debar foreign interference, has been presented to the Cabinet. == Sir Herber Murray has been appointed Governor of New foundland. = A dispatch from Madrid says that, in a recent engagement at Palma Sola, Cuba, a force of thirty-six troops lost twenty of their number.

DOMESTIC .- The Democratic State Convention met and organized in Syracuse; the senti-ment of the delegates was overwhelmingly in favor of permitting the sale of liquor on Sun Governor Morton and his party returned from the South. == The prosecution in the Durrant case finished; the defence will open to-day. ____ The taking of testimony in the case of the four printers indicted for conspiracy in Trenton was closed. ——— Over one thousand delegates of Irish societies assembled in Chicago with the avowed purpose to stir the lukewarn emotions of the Irish Parliamentarians.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have resigned. ___ Judge Beekman announced that he would issue a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the Board of Aldermen to reapportion the XIIIth Senate District. - William Fer gus, a laborer, living in First-ave., attempted suicide by setting fire to a cloth saturated with kerosene and bound about his head and then cutting his throat. — The Myopia Club, of Hamilton, Mass., defeated the Country Club, of Westchester, in the first series of polo matches in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. —— The Good Government clubs decided to hold a nominating convention next Monday night. All four of the present Park Commissioners have resigned. Winners at Gravesend: Salvable, Adelbert, Prince Lief, Flying Dutchman, Rey del Carreres, Connoisseur. The contest for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian International Challenge Cup between the Ethelwynn and Spruce IV resulted in no race. - Brooklyn defeated Bos ton at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, by a score of 11 to 2. The stock market was lower on gold

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair; nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 73 degrees; lowest, 65 degrees.

The retirement of the members of the Park Commission is regrettable. So far as has been learned, the inability of President King, on account of his recent affliction and resulting ill health, to continue the performance of his duties is the sole reason for the resignations which have been sent to Mayor Strong. The duty of selecting four new Commissioners will now devolve upon the Mayor. From them a somewhat more vigorous administration of the Park De partment should be expected. The retiring Commissioners have shown an excess of willingness to be satisfied with things as they found them, which may well be sedulously avoided by their successors.

Ingenuity is exhausted in the methods of selfdestruction employed nowadays by men who are bent on putting an end to lives that they deem no longer worth the living. Probably it will be long before a mode of suicide more revolting and maniacal is devised than that adopted yesterday by an East Side laborer, who bound about his head a piece of cloth saturated with kerosene oil, set fire to it and then cut his throat, So determined an effort might have been expected to succeed, but at last accounts the man was believed to have at least a chance of holding on to the life that he prized so lightly. There can be no doubt that in this case at least an unbalanced mind was responsible for the strange attempt at suicide.

There is some satisfaction-but only a limited quantity-to be derived from the circumstance that the Rapid Transit Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, thereby letting it be known that the work of supplying New-York with underground roads is still going on, even if its progress is provokingly slow. The engineer, at all events, has been busy, and knows all about the buildings, areas, etc., along the proposed routes in Broadway and Fourth-ave. Plans for the underground stations and the approaches thereto have also been drawn, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. But that is all, so far as the public proceedings show. The Com-

missioners, it is only fair to add, are waiting for a court decision before entering actively on their task, and everybody must hope that the decision will be rendered speedily.

That gross extravagance was perpetrated by the Tammany Police Commissioners in the purchase of supplies of all kinds for the department was indicated by what Commissioner Grant made public on this subject some time ago; but the revelations of the Commissioners of Accounts in the report submitted by them to Mayor Strong will be awaited with interest. Apparently the rule has been to pay nearly or quite two prices for everything purchased. What the people want to know is into whose pockets the money thus wasted found its way. It is understood that after the Dock Department investigation is finished the probe of the Commissioners of Accounts is to be applied to the Police Department. There is great need of it.

"Home Rule in Excise" was the theme of the most vital part of Mr. Perry Belmont's speech as temporary chairman of the Democratic State Convention. The speech is currently reported to have been carefully edited by David B. Hill, and as David B. Hill controls the convention the utterance of its platform on the Sunday saloon question may be easily conjectured. The Democracy will declare in favor of open saloons on Sunday, though in diplomatic language. Apart from this question the only matter of interest is the fight which Tammany Hall is making against the admission of the State Democracy delegates. Possibly it may be a sham fight, put up for effect, but it has the appearance of genuineness.

LED BY THE BLIND.

The Pharisees who worship at the feet of Cleveland have had a great deal to say about bosses. It never seems to occur to them that Mr. Cleveland himself is one of the most domineering, dictatorial and trresponsible bosses this country has ever produced. Their anxiety of mind and holy indignation are all regarding the Republican bosses. And the same is true of other Democrats, having other party idols. There are leaders whose strength lies in their thorough and sure understanding of the popular will. Sometimes they have also rare facultles of manipulation and organization, and sometimes they have not, but the true leaders are rarely resisted in matters of public policy, whether they have much or little power of the machine kind, because the practical men of their party have learned that their instincts are sure, and that defeat invariably follows departure from the policy they judge to be demanded by the people. Such men are called leaders, but are in a better sense followers and executives of the public will. That Hill, for example, who is managing the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, is not a leader of this sort his dismal experience sufficiently proves. It is his distinction that he has known so little of public feeling and opinion that he has contrived to be the worst beaten Democrat in the history of the State. Even Maynard, his agent in the theft of a Legislature, had only about 100,000 majority against

Yet it is presumably because the Democrats think Hill understands public opinion that they obey his leadership even after his phenomenal defeat. This is quite characteristic. Your genuine Bourbon, who never learns anything, cannot be shaken from his rock-ribbed firmness by such a trifle as an adverse majority of 156,000 in a Democratic State. Besides, the average Democratic managers in counties fancy that they do know something of public opinion, having carefully gathered it in the saloons, or from working lieutenants, who have explored the saloons in order to advise them accurately. It strikes the average Democratic delegate that this time, if never before. Hill has hit the nail on the head, and marked out the one path that is safe.

It is the sure sign of decay and coming destruction when a party loses its touch with the plain people who seek no office, who attend to their industries constantly and to the adjacent saloons rarely, and who fear God and not any political boss. The bulk of the voters in both the great parties is composed of such men, for while the proportion is larger in one party than in the other, it is large enough in either to take control if it only knew how to handle the ropes. The local bosses know how to run the primaries, and have the art of calling up from nearby quarters enough voters to do their bidding, and then reckon upon the submissive support of the great mass of silent voters. But when they start in the wrong direction, and too flagrantly address themselves to alliance with vices and crimes. as Hill did, they get buried under an avalanche, because many silent voters of their own purity either do not vote, or vote against them. When Hill set out to run the State of New-York by fraud and crime, in lofty contempt for the opinion of honest and decent men, he was warned that he was leading his party to destruction. But he is leading it again, and the same way.

A STEP TOWARD CONSULAR REFORM.

If one wished to write a comic history of America he would do well to take especial notice of our consular service. Few works of the imagination could, we fancy, contribute more to the gavety of nations than a literal transcript from its records. If, on the other hand, in sober earnest one wished to write a scathing criticism of American institutions, he could do no better than to turn to this same department of our public service. He would find men sent out to all parts of the earth to represent within their sphere the majesty and power of the American Government and to safeguard the interests of the American people who were themselves devoid of dignity, and sometimes of respectability. who were without experience or training or other elements of fitness for their places, and who were appointed, some of them, merely to reward them for political activity at home, and some of them because it was pleasanter to keep them at a distance than to have them close at hand. It is the humiliating truth that not a few of our consular representatives have so conducted themselves as to cause open scandal in foreign lands and to bring disgrace upon the flag they were sent to protect and serve.

Not all, nor most of them, are of such a class, it is quite true. Many are able, accomplished and devoted. But these suffer much from the same false system which makes the existence of the others possible. Often they are overworked and underpaid. In perhaps the majority of cases they are handleapped at first by lack of experience and special knowledge of their duties; and when, after a few years of hard work and study, they have fitted themselves to do the best possible service to their Government and to their countrymen, they are removed and sent to shift for themselves and other novices are put into their places. A natural result is that really good men are reluctant to take such offices. One might be willing to go abroad for \$1,500 or \$2,000 a year if assured that his tenure of office would last for life or during his good behavior; but he would not be, if he knew it would last for only three or four years, and that then he would have to come home and begin business for himself anew. Under these latter conditions the service appeals chiefly to those who wish to study abroad while incidentally serving the Government, or who have plans for adding to their income by private speculations

not always compatible with the best public

filled with men who are by no means the best ! who "used to be a good boy until he began to

work in the best possible way.

Moreover, and this is a point of great importance, the personnel of the service is constantly changing, and that not only deprives it of the advantages of experience, but gives it an ephemeral and trivial character, largely devoid of dignity and commanding little respect. It is idie to imagine that an American consul who has been at his post a year or two can rank in influence with a British consul who has been there ten or twenty years. The permanence of the British foreign service is one of the principal causes of Great Britain's commercial pre-eminence, and we doubt not that American commercial interests have suffered much because of the lack of that quality in our consular force. Nor is that the only ill result. This changefulness of consular representation, as well as its oftentimes inferior character, leads other Powers to think more lightly of this Nation as a whole, However a Nation's domestic politics may vary. the promotion of its foreign commercial interests should be continuous and consistent, and to that end nothing would much more conduce than personal stability in its staff of consular representatives abroad

Toward such an end the order just issued by the President for the State Department is an important step. It will place more than half the consular representatives of this country on a definite Civil Service basis. It will cause cognizance to be taken of their fitness through regular examinations, and it will procure the appointment henceforth of men possessing some experience in such duties as they are to perform. Unfortunately, it does not insure any increased fixity of tenure, nor does it in other respects approach the ideal basis of a consular system. It would, however, be ungracious to emphasize the defects of a measure which is experimental, and which is, we doubt not, put forward in good faith. Secretary Olney has taken the hint given by Senators Lodge and Morgan in the last Congress, and has opened the way for a thorough reorganization of the consular service. What is now needed is to proceed to such further reforms as will make that service comparable in permanence and efficiency with the Army and Navy. It should be made worth while for a young man to fit himself for it as he would for any honorable profession, and to enter it with the idea of devoting his life to it. By taking such men into its employment, and keeping them permanently there, with such promotions from rank to rank as their achievements and experience warrant. the Nation would in time get a staff of foreign commercial representatives as far superior to the present as an army of veteran regulars is to one of raw volunteers.

BRIDGET MURPHY.

"My boy used to be a good boy until he began to drink."

It was poor old Bridget Murphy, of No. 504 East Fourteenth-st., who was talking. She was saying it to a nurse in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island last Sunday. The film was slowly closing over poor old Bridget's eyes. She couldn't have been sorry to die; for she had little to live for. Her lines had fallen for many years in hard and cruel places; made infinitely harder by the thought that she had nursed and tended and loved the boy who in one of his drunken outbursts of passion had pounded and kicked and beaten her till she was a pitiful spectacle of wounds and bruises, and was taken off to the hospital to die. And now that it was all ending-a tragedy just as sorrowful and suggestive as if Bridget Murphy had been born in the purple and had lived in luxury-the grim fate that had followed her softened for a moment and let in upon her fading sight the light of a tender memory. "He was a good boy," she said, "until he began to drink."

It was after he "began to drink" that Martin Murphy ceased "to be a good boy." First he became a burden to his mother, compelling her to furnish him money for drink out of her small her in his drunken fits until, as the poor old woman moaned there in the hospital, "he became a perfect devil." So when good old Bridget Murphy, on the night of September 2, in the kindness of her heart—the kindness and gentleness which as national characteristics outshine even the proverbial eloquence and persuasivegess of the Irish people-offered shelter in her own home to some dispossessed neighbors, this boy Martin, utterly worthless through the idleness that attends on drunken habits, made vicious by the associations which they entail, and bristling with the brutality engendered by fiery potations, rose up and demanded that they should be ejected. Upon his mother's refusal to comply with the order of the drunken brute, he turned upon her, beat her and kicked her and so maltreated her that when found later she was covcred with wounds, with one of her ribs broken, and unconscious. And he used to be "a good boy," the poor old woman moaned as she lay dying of his brutality, "until he began to drink."

So Bridget Murphy is dead, and Martin Murpay, the "good boy until he began to drink," is in prison waiting to be tried for killing his mother.

In East Fourteenth-st. in the neighborhood of Avenue A-where Bridget Murphy lived, and by hard days' works made a home for Martin Murphy, her son, and furnished out of her earnings money for Martin to spend in the purchase of drink, which made a brute of him and took all plty out of him and sent him home at night ready to knock down and kick into a shapeless jelly the best and probably the only real friend he had on earth-there are from three to four places in a block where "the poor man" can get the drink which was the one necessity of Martin Murphy's life. "The poor man" can get it at every hour of the day or night, and, until Commissioner Roosevelt began his high-handed interference with the liberties of citizens by directing the enforcement of a law which the same citizens had enacted, could get it at all hours for seven days in the week all the year round. The law closed them on Sundays in order that good boys like Martin Murphy might have a few hours' rest from drunkenness and brutality, and that good, hard-working mothers like Bridget Murphy might have a little rest from the cruelty and hard blows inflicted on them by their own good boys who had learned to drink. But when the law was enforced Martin Murphy's personal liberty was infringed. "The poor man's clubs" -three or four of them to a block-where Martin Murphy was accustomed to spend his waking hours diligently training himself to a mental and physical condition in which he could go home and beat his mother into insensibility, were shut up to him. Martin Murphy was doubtless angry. So also was the distiller into whose

coffers Martin Murphy's mother's money fell. And a great political party is holding a convention at Syracuse to-day, at which burning words will be pronounced-Perry Belmont poured out some of them yesterday-against the unspeakable outrage which has been perpetrated upon Martin Murphy and other "poor men" by the enforcement of a law which closes the "poor men's clubs" in East Fourteenth-st. for a few hours in each week. And the convention will pass resolutions about it just as though there was nothing at stake except the interests of the men into whose coffers Martin Murphy poured the little rill of his mother's hard earnings for seven days in the week all the year round. Well, Bridget Murphy-dear, charitable, kindly soul-is dead. It won't disturb her any more whether they keep the "poor men's clubs" open service. Thus the consular offices are largely all the year round or not. And Martin Murphy, religiously. There is only one of him, and we

for the places, or who are not able to do their | drink"-it won't disturb him much, either-he is | know who is to hover, like a subsidiary delty, in prison waiting to be tried for killing his over the solemnities. And all is peace. mother under the inspiration of the motive power of the "poor men's clubs." But, after all is said and done at Syracuse, it may be that a great many of the common people of this State will conclude that, on the whole, if some small step can be taken toward hindering the Martin Murphys from turning a constant and unceasing stream of the Bridget Murphys' earnings into the distillers' coffers, and the Martin Murphys are thereby allowed a little time to think before they go home and beat their mothers to death, the damage to personal liberty will not be overpowering.

> HOW DOES MAYOR SCHIEREN STAND? The time has come for Mayor Schleren to declare himself plainly on the question of accepting a nomination for a second term. The Republican City Convention in Brooklyn is to be held in a little more than a week, the date having been fixed for October 3, and it is the Mayor's obvious duty to his friends and his party to let it be known whether he can be considered as a candidate for renomination. Moreover, a meeting of well-known Republicans is rid of. to be held in that city this evening, at which we presume the question of candidates will be fully discussed; and it is probable that an effort on the part of Mr. Schleren's friends will be made to-day to ascertain just how he stands. He should let his position be known so clearly that there can be no dispute or doubt regarding it.

What the Mayor has said on the subject hitherto has not been free from equivocation. He has declared more than once that he did not want a renomination; that he was tired of public life; that at the end of his two years' term he looked forward cheerfully to the prospect of devoting himself to his private business. But he has never said that under no circumstances would he accept a renomination. If he has fully made up his mind on this point, he should have no hesitation in saying so in plain and simple English. If he has taken himself absolutely out of the field, it is time for the friends of good government in Brooklyn to know it, so that they may be casting about for another candidate of the same stamp. It is of the highest importance that the standard of honest and businesslike administration raised in Brooklyn should not be lowered in the two years to come. We do not believe that Mr. Schleren is at liberty to consult simply his own personal wishes and feelings in so momentous a matter. He did not do so in accepting the nomination two years ago, and he should be animated now by the same spirit which actuated him then.

A phrase frequently used in connection with Mayor Schieren is that he is the "logical candidate" of his party this year. It is a phrase full of force and truth. The rule that one good term entitles an official to another, while not universally applied, is well regarded in American communities, and if Mr. Schieren wishes to make a personal test of it the probabilities are strong that, despite certain adverse circumstances, he can have the opportunity. While he has not made friends among the politicians, it is undeniable that the people are with him, and approve heartily of the good administration which he has given them. There is nothing of the politician or the diplomat in his nature, and as he is a man of strong convictions it is only natural that he has made enemies by his course at the City Hall. But any man holding public office who is worth his salt is sure to make enemies, and the enmity of the men in his own party who are opposed to Mayor Schieren is a decoration.

We can well understand Mr. Schleren's reluctance to enter on a contest for a renomination, as well as his hesitation to become a candidate, knowing that a duplication of his splendid majority two years ago is out of the question. But he should no longer hesitate to take his party friends, and the public generally, into his confidence on the question whether he recognizes the earnings as a laundress. Then he began abusing logic of the situation and is ready to sacrifice his personal feelings for the sake of the public.

NEWS FROM THE THRONE.

The Administration Jenk glowing assurances that the court atmosphere is clear. Something-a tremendous event for which we have all been waiting-has occurred, and the rapture of an anxious people is in view. Mrs. Carlisle has at last been presented to Baby Marion-dear little Baby Marion, about whom the affections, not to mention the hysterics, of the American people have been swarming for some time past. The ceremony-may we say the solemnity?-occurred a few days ago, according to the eestatic Jenkins, of "The Washington Mrs. Carlisle, who has, if we may be-Post." lieve the same authority, been touring the face of the earth on a bicycle, descended upon the Buzzard's Bay coast-alighted, so to speak-and almost immediately she was led, blushing and reverent, into the presence of the royal infant. Jenkins tells us with bated breath that Baby Marion has thus far been withheld from the public gaze. We are left to consider the various reasons why the clamorous multitude were forbidden to gaze upon the wondrous child-to oscillate between grin thoughts of colic and all the dread vicissitudes of teething-and what we know is that the first real "drawing room" was reserved for "Mrs. Secretary Carlisle," the head of the Administration Court, the favored one who saw Baby Marion's immediate predecessors in advance of all others, and who, more than all the rest, can give tone and color to this new

Now that this aching question has been set a rest, and all the wild concurrent jealousies and heartburnings have been soothed, we may turn with comparative fortitude and calmness to the great and overshadowing considerations of the approaching season at the capital. Hitherto we have not been quite sure as to which of the court ladles would take precedence and command the most rapturous adjectives of the official chrontelers of small beyr. We could not tell, without some inspiration from the inner source of wisdom, which of the "Cabinet Circle" would lead the glittering succession and concentrate upon herself the reverent gaze of the American publie. Washington etiquette is so mysterious and involved, the royal preference and pleasure are so uncertain, that we were afraid to predicate anything upon the mere hypothesis of our own conjecture. One of the ladies-in-waiting is represented in the "Society Columns" as being so talented; another is so cultured and delightful; still another has "added to her many accomplishments the art of kodak-photography"; again we hear of one who surpasses all the world at ple, until the imagination reels and judgment faints upon its throne. We really needed this pronunciamento from the Administration Jenkins to guide us to safe conclusions in the premises. Now, however, we know it all. We know that Baby Marion has been introduced to society and taken her proper place in the constellation. We know, furthermore, that "Mrs. Secretary Carlisle" of the Treasury has been promoted to court leadership, and that henceforth the other "Cabinet Ladies," hard as it may be upon them, will have to hide their diminished and dishevelled heads. This is important. All true

patriots and honest lovers of republican institutions will be glad to hear it. Now let the procession proceed. The immediate future is assured. We have always known, of course, who led us morally, intellectually and

could make no possible mistake. But now we

RHODE ISLAND'S PROPOSED CHANGE.

To-day's election in Rhode Island will probably effect a small revolution in the governmental system of that good old State. No officers are to be chosen, and the element of party politics has scarcely entered 'nto the campaign. But some amendments to the Constitution are to be voted upon, the most striking effect of which, if adopted, will be to make the election of Governor and other State officers and Legislature biennial instead of annual. It seems probable that the amendments will be adopted without much opposition, and it seems desirable, also, that they should be. We have too much political agitation in this country, too long campaigns and too frequent elections; the effect of all which is to keep business unsetiled and legislation and executive policy in an experimental or a transition state. A general campaign for Governor and Legislature every year, especially where parties are nearly equal in strength and political feeling runs high, is an infliction any State may well wish to be

In case Rhode Island does move into the biennial column Massachusetts will be left alone in the annual, the only State electing a new Governor every year. There is only one State, New-Jersey, with a three years' term for its Governor. It has an annual legislative election, but secures notable permanency of government by having a Senate which never dissolves, but is renewed onethird each year. All the other States are divided pretty nearly evenly between the two years' and the four years' systems, the former being slightly the more numerous. In respect to Governor's salaries there is also great diversity, and some curious contrasts are to be observed. New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania are the Big Three," paying \$10,000 a year each, a figure no other reaches. Florida pays more than Georgia, and Montana the same as Missouri. Delaware pays as much as Nebraska and more than Maine; and Texas less than Maryland or Colorado. Oregon pays only \$1,500, while her next neighbor, Washington, pays \$4,000.

There are equally marked differences between the States in other matters of organization and administration. Some States that are closest together in age and geographical situation are furthest apart in constitutional affairs, and some that are most widely sundered by time and space are nearest alike in government. The changes that are made from time to time are tending slightly toward uniformity in some respects, but in others are making differences more marked, so that there is no reason to expect, nor indeed to desire, anything like identity of system ever to be effected. It is one of the most remarkable, and by no means least admirable, features of the American federal system that so many States can differ so widely in State affairs and yet be a unit in the affairs of the Nation.

The Democrats may adopt a star as their party emblem, but that will not go far toward making them a star party.

Mr. Perry Belmont is almost savage in the severity with which he attacks the greenback "condemned to continued redemption," which makes necessary "constant efforts to get or keep gold for that purpose by manipulating the sale "of foreign exchange." We have heard no similar complaint from the firm of August Belmont & Co. Can it be that the ex-Congressman is jealous because his brothers are getting rich too fast by selling gold to the Government?

This is the hanner year for apples, a crop of from seven to ten million barrels being looked for, exceeding any previous annual product by from one to three millions. Prices are down, 25 to 50 cents a barrel less than last year, with a lowering tendency as the returns come in, showing the superabundance of the yield everywhere The bulk of the crop comes from the West, Missouri sending the largest contribution, exceeding that of New-York, in which it was formerly thought that Pomona had spread her brightest Oenone need be without her apple this year, and the tides of appleicals and the tides and most spacious bowers. No American Eve or work in Washington. We have just received the tides of applejack and cider which will flow round the land will probably mark the highest level known. Of the gifts of the year now fall ing in the vellow leaf the ever-welcome apple is one of the most abounding, and ought to be remembered in all rituals of Thanksgiving and judiclously applied in all its feasts.

> Senator Hill, through his mouthpiece, Mr. Perry Belmont, declared yesterday for a "wildcat" bank currency on the ground that "New-York can be "safely intrusted with State banks of our own de-'vising." The idea of State banks devised by the men who stole a whole State government only three years ago ought to appeal powerfully to the remnants of Tammany Hall, but will hardly warm the cockles of the business community's heart.

> The dedication of a Methodist church in Rome on the 20th inst., an American Methodist bishop officiating, was an interesting event, not only to the Pontiff and the College of Cardinals, but to the Methodists and to Protestant denominations everywhere whose privilege of conducting their own modes of worship at Rome or elsewhere is thereby affirmed under all the ceremonial sanctions necessary. It is not the first Protestant place of worship consecrated there, but is likely to become one of the most influential and important, and represents a branch of the Christian faith which may outlast the Papacy. As the shrine of all saints and temple of all gods, such as she was in the days of her might, and may now become again for any interdictory power in its bishop's chair. Rome could hardly deny to John Wesley a place amid her canonized retinue, nor find among them one worthier to stand in the array reaching back to Paul and Peter. The presence of the Pope at the ceremony of consecration would have been a happy incident, tending to that Christian unity which he so earnestly desires to promote, but it was hardly to be looked for, and, happily, was not essential to the validity of the consecration.

> Two years ago Josiah Quincy, the Massachusetts 'reformer," was revelling in the spoils of the Consular Service and bringing down on the devoted head of the Cleveland Administration the derisive laughter of the world. Josiah was long since relegated to the obscurity from which he sorang, but his comments on the President's order placing more than half of that service under Civil Service control might still be interesting.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Congressman Benjamin Butterworth has been engaged to deliver a series of lectures on the patent statutes and the general principles of the patent law before the students of the Columbian University at Washington. Mr. Butterworth was once Commissioner of Patents. Dr. Giacomo Asiari, of Pesaro, Italy, completed his

hundredth year on July 29, having been born at Forli on that day in 1795. He received his medical diploma from the University of Florence in 1821 In June, 1861, he retired from practice, the town council of Pesaro voting him an annual pension in recognition of his professional and civic virtues. William A. Shaw, of Philadelphia, who has just

returned from a trip abroad, secured while away the portrait of George Washington, supposed to be by Stuart, which was discovered on the Isle of Man in 1891. At that time it was sold among the Man in 1891. At that time it was sold among the effects of a Mrs. Harrison, now deceased, the daughter of one Richard C. Breed, formerly of Breed's Island, Boston Harbor. In an article in "Black and White" of September 12, 1891, it is said of this portrait: "The experts all agree that it is not only a genuine Stuart, but it is a very fine specimen in point silke of handling, color, design and (not less important) of preservation, and is obviously a careful replica on a smaller scale of the

Lansdowne portrait." Mr. Shaw says that he may possibly put the picture on exhibition.

President Crespo, of Venezuela, has just pon Mr. Frank Vincent, of this city, the decora tion of the Commander of the Order of Simon Boll. var, in recognition of his "meritorious services rendered to humanity and civilization." Mr. Vincent has recently completed a full and systematic tour of the world, both savage and enlightened, covering 355,000 miles, in a period of fifteen years.

Henry Watterson, the famous Kentucky editor, has decided not to go abroad until next April. He will deliver a number of lectures this winter. The Jesuits have purchased the fargous palace

Mondragone, near Francati, Italy, from Prince Borghese, for \$80,000. It will be used as an insti-Dr. Elias Leounrot, a country physician of Pinland, has been called the "Christopher Columbus of Finnish poetry." The Doctor has written one or two epic poems celebrating the early history of the country.

Prince Albert of Prussia, the second cousin of the German Emperor, has been made chief of the regiment of dragoons bearing his name. The Prince is, with one or two exceptions, the tallest man in the German Army, being six feet six inches in height, and finely proportioned. He is by all means, since the death of Emperor Frederick, the handsomest member of the Hohenzollern family. He has been Regent of Brunswick for a number of

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

The marriage of Miss Agnes Wallace Hamilton to Robert Boyd Currie was celebrated at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Irvindell, the country home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hamilton, at Interlaken, N. J. The Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Rossiter, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, Ninth-ave, and Thirty-first-st., this city, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William Widdemar, paster of the Presbyterian Church at Asbury Park, was the officiating clergyman. Miss Jennie Currie, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Genevieve Raymond and Miss Margaret Connell. Mr. Currie, the bridegroom, was attended by Ignatius Radley as best man. The ushers were the bride's brother, Alexander Hamilton; the bridegroom's brother, Henry G. Currie; Isaac Parker and William H. Heller, of this city. The bride is a sister of Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton, of this city. The wedding of Miss Marie Blanche Shannon, the

only child of Mr. and Mrs. John Bland Shannon, of No. 19 East One-hundred-and-thirty-first-st., and Charles Raymond Sickels, son of Colonel David B. Sickels, ex-United States Minister to Siam, took place at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. George P. Van De Water; the Rev. Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, the assistant minister of the church, and the Rev. E. H. Cleveland, of Ridgewood, N. J. Oliver H. Palmer, of New-Brunswick, attended Mr. Sickels as best man. The ushers were A. H. Boole, George H. Mackellar, W. R. Brown, of Passale, and William E. Sickels. Mr. and Mrs. Sickels will sail this morning for England on the steamship St. Louis for a two months' tour.
The wedding of Miss Jessie Heermance, daughter of Colonel William L. Heermance, of Palisade-ave., Yonkers, to Raiph Earl Prime, jr., took place in the First Preabyterian Church of Yonkers at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Rev. John Reid performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Katherine L. Heermance, sister of the br The bridesmaids were Miss Laura A. Hosford, of Kinderhook; Miss Julia Stuart Laing, of Brocklyn; Miss Laura Woolsey Heermance, of New-Haven; Miss Cornella B. Getty, Miss Ruth H. Prime and Miss Helen Heermance, of Yonkers, The best man was William Cooper Prime, brother of the groom, and the ushers were Winthrop Moore Daniels, of Princeton; George Beebe, of Brocklyn; Edgar Hall Laing, of this city: E. Ladlow Gould, Julius Leroy Adams and William Leeds Heermance, of Yonkers.

St. Mark's Church, at Tarrytown, will this afternoon be the scene of the marriage of Miss Mary Lavina Archbold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold, to Michael Murray Van Beuren. The reception will follow at Cedar Cliff, the summer home of the bride's parents, at Tarrytown.

Another large out-of-town wedding to-day will be that of Miss Florence Baker Emery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Emery, daughter of Mr. and Frederic Georges, which will be celebrated at 3 o'clock p. m., in the Presbyterian Church, at Flemington, N. J., and followed by a reception at Rose Lodge, the summer home of the bride's parents, opposite the church. A special train will convey the guests from this city to Flemington.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise. Kinderhook: Miss Julia Stuart Laing, of Brook-

ton.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Sheridan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sheridan, to Le Grand L. Clark, of this city, owner of the yacht Agista.

FUNERAL OF HUGH N. CAMP.

SERVICES AT HIS HOME AND BURIAL IN WOOD-LAWN.

The funeral of Hugh Nesbitt Camp took place yesterday at his home, on Morris Heights. There were many floral tributes, several being given by

The services consisted of the ritual for the dead Protestant Episcopal Church, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, arch the diocese of New-York. The Rev. Charles J. Holt, of St. James's Church, Fordham, assisted. The choir of St. Bartholomew's Church sang "Rock of Ages" and "Abide with Me," and chanted the

Among those in attendance were ex-Mayor Franklin Edson and Miss Edson, Commissioner and Mrs. James L. Wells, C. B. Parsons, of Missouri; George Wilson, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce Wilson, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; ex-Judge Ernest Hall, Gustav H. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Farley, Fordham Morris, Samiel D. Babcock, J. Wyman Jones, Dwight A. Jones, William T. Booth, G. Clinton McKesson and the Misses McKesson, Mr. and Mrs. William Perty, James M. Requa, Lawson N. Fuller, Isaac Crane, A. M. Pentz, Woodbury Langdon, Caleb Nephler, the Rev. John Patey, George T. N. Cottan, G. Maccuilloch Miller, Joseph H. Goodwin, J. A. Lenan, Stephen J. Williams, William M. Carson, Eugene Lefferts, Morris K. Jesup, Frederic Taylor, F. Van Stada and George Frelinghuysen.

Burlal was in Woodlawn.

ALLEGED FAULTS OF THE RAM KATAHDIN Boston, Sept. 24.-The work of cleaning and overhauling the ram Katahdin was begun at the Charlestown Navy Yard yesterday. The Bath Iron Works employes only, and not any of the Government employes, as has been stated, will do all the work necessary for preparing the craft for her trial trip. Contrary to expectations, there is little foul growth on the bottom of the vessel, which rather disproves the statement that her foul bottom prevented her from making a higher rate of speed and leads naval officials hereabouts to adhere more firmly to their belief that the trouble is due to the unevenness of her hull and the way in which her bow burrows (into the water. rows into the water.

A NEW SCHOOL OF LAW AT SYRACUSE.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 24.-Impressive ceremonies were held yesterday afternoon at Crouse College, when the faculty of the new school of law connected with the Syracuse University was formally inaugurated. William B. Hornblower, of New-York, delivered the inaugural address. The new school of law will begin its sessions to-morrow with a large entering class. The faculty is composed of some of the most prominent members of the Onondags County bar. Among them are Irving G. Vann. James B. Brooks, William Nottingham. Edwin Not-tingham, Peter B. McLennan, Charles B. Andrews and George N. Kennedy.

KILLED BY A TRAIN NEAR LONG BRANCE. Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 24.—A passenger train on the Long Branch and New-York Railroad struck a carriage near the Little Silver crossing about 2 o'clock this morning. There were four colored women and a white driver in the carriage. Mrs. Annie Bell was killed and the other women and the driver were severely injured.

DR. TRUEWORTHY AND A. W. LAWSON'S RETURN London, Sept. 24 .- Dr. J. T. Trueworthy, of Los Angeles, Cal., will sail for New-York from Queens, town to-morrow on the steamer Aurania. He has Dr. Clapp. of California. A. W. Lawson, of the American amateur baseball team which recently played in England, will sail for Philadelphia on board the steamer Belgenland, which leaves Liver-pool to-day.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Miss Elita Proctor Otis will appear with the Lyceum company on Monday in Baltimore. She will play the part of Mrs. Quesnel, in "The Case of Rebellious Susan," and Mrs. Cheveley, the adventuress, in "An Ideal Husband." Miss Oits will continue with the company to the end of the tour, the latter part of November, and she will be seen at the Lyceum Theatre during the season.

George Edwardes's comic opera company, from the Lyric Theatre, London, numbering seventy-two persons, sailed yesterday from Liverpool on the Aurania. This company will present W. S. Gi-bert's latest comic opera. "His Excellency," at the Broadway Theatre, on Monday evening, October 14.

F. F. Proctor yesterday secured controls for Sandow's appearance at Proctor's Pleasure Palace next winter. It is stipulated that Sandow shall not appear at any other theatre in New-York this